

## NEW COLEOPTERA FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

(Carabidae, Throscidae, Curculionidae)

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## FAMILY CARABIDAE

**Diplochaetus desertus** Van Dyke, new species

Elongate, parallel, flattened, testaceous, shining. *Head* longer than broad, front smooth, longitudinal impressions feeble, mandibles strongly prognathous, eyes but slightly convex, neck long and parallel sided, one-half length of head. *Prothorax* slightly broader than long, somewhat wider in front where perceptibly wider than elytra, sides arcuate anteriorly, narrowed and convergent behind and with small right angled hind angles and with a well defined carina, the disc smooth, the longitudinal line finely impressed, the anterior transverse impression poorly defined, the posterior conspicuous, somewhat rugose and with basal foveae well marked. *Elytra* long, with sides parallel, twice as long as wide (4 mm. by 2 mm.), the disc feebly convex, striae complete, finely impressed and very finely punctured, third interval generally with a small posterior puncture, humeri with a small, oblique carina, marginal and submarginal striae deeply impressed, confluent near base and towards apex, and strongly sinuate apically. Beneath smooth and shining, mental tooth broad and feebly notched at apex, ligula bisetose at apex and prosternum evidently longitudinally impressed at middle. Length 6 mm., breadth 2 mm.

*Holotype* male (in Calif. Acad. Sciences, Entomology) and 14 paratypes collected by Ralph Hopping and his son-in-law, Parker Talbot, on the margins of the SALTON SEA, RIVERSIDE CO., CALIFORNIA, March 31, 1937.

This insect possesses the defining characters of the genus as given by Chaudoir<sup>1</sup>, especially the broad and apically notched mental tooth and the bisetose apices of the ligula, but it differs greatly from our other North American species of the genus, *Diplochaetus lecontei* Horn, by being more elongate and parallel sided, by the pronounced prognathous mandibles, the elongated neck, the narrowing of the pronotum posteriorly and the complete striae of the elytra. It resembles *Pogonistes planatus* Horn in the posteriorly narrowed pronotum and bisetose ligula. All three species, *P. planatus*, *D. lecontei* and the above described species are much more closely related than generally believed and perhaps should be united under the name *Pogonistes* Chaudoir when they are studied in relation to Old World forms. The genus *Pogonus* Dejean is of course an entirely different entity.

<sup>1</sup>Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, XIV, 1871, p. 36.

*Pseudomorpha peninsularis* Van Dyke, new species

Rather small, narrow, elongate, subparallel, elytra with parallel sides and prothorax with sides slightly convergent forwards, rufopiceous and with surface obscurely alutaceous. *Head* more than two-thirds as wide as prothorax, smooth, with a few minute punctures chiefly near eyes and in a transverse row across the vertex, preocular lobes moderately developed. *Prothorax* transverse, about three-fifths as long as broad, perceptibly broader posteriorly than elytra, moderately convex, with a few very minute punctures, chiefly laterally, apex shallowly emarginate, finely margined, base transverse, finely margined laterally, sides rather broadly margined and reflexed and base feebly arcuate. *Elytra* 5 mm. long by 3 mm. wide, with straight and parallel sides, finely margined, much more so than prothorax, apex truncate, outer angles well rounded, sutural narrowly rounded, disc with sutural row of coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta, rest of surface very finely and rather densely punctured. Beneath, the abdomen somewhat densely punctured and scabous in front, third and fourth ventrals with a small patch of short golden pile at middle in the males. Length 7 mm., breadth 3 mm.

*Holotype* male (C.A.S., Ent.) and 6 paratype males, all collected July 29, 1938, 10 miles S. of CATAVINA, LOWER CALIFORNIA, by Michelbacher and Ross.

This species according to Notman's key<sup>2</sup> would run close to *P. cylindrica* Casey and *P. angustata* Horn, but it differs by having the surface finely alutaceous and the elytra with but one row of prominent punctures, the sutural. In *P. angustata* the sides of the prothorax are definitely and feebly convergent forwards, more narrowly margined and the elytra generally more coarsely punctured. In *P. parallela* Van Dyke, which superficially resembles it, the prothorax is more parallel sided and the elytra with numerous rows of coarse punctures.

*Pseudomorpha alleni* Van Dyke, new species

Medium sized, elongate, subparallel, elytra with parallel sides and prothorax with sides feebly arcuate and convergent forwards, rufopiceous, pronotum generally lighter in color and surface alutaceous and dull. *Head* fully one-half as wide as prothorax, smooth with a few minute punctures chiefly in a row across vertex, preocular lobes feebly developed. *Prothorax* transverse, about one half as long as broad, considerably broader posteriorly than elytra, moderately convex, with fine punctures scattered over the surface but more dense and coarser laterally, apex feebly emarginate, finely margined laterally, sides very broadly margined especially posteriorly and reflexed, and fimbriated as usual, base feebly arcuate. *Elytra* 5 mm. long by 3.5 mm.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mu., Vol. 67, Art. 14, No. 2586, pp. 14-15.

wide with straight and parallel sides, finely margined, apex truncate, outer angles broadly rounded, sutural narrowly rounded, disc with 7 well-defined rows of moderately coarse punctures each bearing an erect seta. Beneath, the abdomen rather densely punctured and scabrous in front, third and fourth ventrals with a small patch of golden pile at middle in the males. Length 9 mm., breadth 4 mm. across elytra.

*Holotype* male (C.A.S., Ent.) and seven paratype males collected at TUBA CITY, ARIZONA, July 18, 1937, by R. P. Allen.

This species according to Notman's key, runs close to *P. angustata* Horn and its associates but it is slightly larger, proportionally broader, duller in appearance, the head broad, the prothorax quite broad, conspicuously broader posteriorly than the elytra as well as with a broad lateral margin, and the elytra with seven longitudinal rows of rather coarse punctures.

#### FAMILY THROSCIDAE

##### *Drapetes parallelus* Van Dyke, new species

Elongate, subparallel, shining, black with a broad subbasal red fascia on elytra, the two portions meeting at suture and outer angular portion reaching humeri. *Antennae* piceous, head finely, sparsely punctured. *Prothorax* transverse, sides for basal two-thirds straight and parallel, anteriorly rounded and convergent, disc convex, rather uniformly but not closely punctured, punctures finer towards base, hind angles feebly divergent and without carina. Scutellum sparsely, minutely punctured. *Elytra* very long, three-sevenths as broad as long, with sides straight and subparallel, and about as broad as prothorax, disc finely, sparsely punctured, punctures having a tendency to be arranged in longitudinal rows (best shown in the red fascia), and minutely sparsely setose, humeri feebly bulbous. Prosternum and propleurae rather coarsely and somewhat sparsely punctured, mesosternum more finely and abdomen more coarsely and densely. Length 4.75 mm., breadth 1.75 mm.

*Holotype* (C.A.S., Ent.), a unique, collected in the CATALINA MTS. OF ARIZONA, August 15, 1938, by Owen Bryant and kindly presented to the Academy.

This interesting species has about the same color pattern as *Drapetes geminatus* Say but it differs from this as from all other species that I know by its extreme length and parallel form. It is perhaps most closely related to the Mexican *Drapetes sellatus* Bonv. but this species is more robust, somewhat elliptical in shape and has the red maculation extended laterally to the base of the elytra.

## FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE

**Dinocleus bryanti** Van Dyke, new species

Of moderate size, slightly flattened above, black and rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, squamiform, cinerous pubescence, the erect hairs not evident. *Head* sparsely, coarsely punctate, feebly convex; beak about twice as long as broad, two-thirds as long as prothorax, flattened above with median carina poorly defined and moderately pubescent. *Prothorax* perceptibly wider than long, suddenly narrowed in front, sides for posterior two-thirds straight or feebly convex, lateral tubercles not prominent, merely a rounded enlargement at angle posterior to apical constriction; disc very coarsely, not closely punctured, elevated areas between punctures very finely and densely punctured, broad, triangular discal area generally denuded, and with a median linear impression. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* five-eighths as broad as long, sides feebly arcuate, gradually narrowed towards apex which is subtruncate; disc with striae punctures rather coarse, distinctly separated though close together, intervals near suture flattened, lateral feebly convex, third, fifth and seventh often elevated, finely punctured, rugose, and rather densely clothed with scalelike pubescence and generally with numerous small denuded areas, especially one on fourth interval of each elytron one-third distant from base and another on same interval behind middle. *Abdomen* beneath rather densely, finely punctured, with series of larger punctures arranged rather transversely across the sclerites, and densely pubescent though with scattered denuded spots around larger punctures giving surface a maculated appearance. *Legs* moderately stout and densely clothed with hairy pubescence. Length (holotype) 13 mm., breadth 4.5 mm.

*Holotype* (C.A.S., Ent.), one of the larger specimens selected from a series of 51 individuals, collected at SELIGMAN, ARIZONA, August 3, 1936, by Owen Bryant. The specimens vary greatly in size, the smaller ones averaging 9 mm. in length, the larger and more normal about the size of the type. Numbers of the larger specimens are designated as paratypes.

This species would come after *D. denticollis* Casey according to Casey's table<sup>3</sup>. It differs, however, from that and its associates in having the rostrum not distinctly carinated, the sides of the prothorax not prominently protuberant and angulate but gradually rounded off to the anterior constriction.

This very distinct species represented by a good series of more or less uniformly characterized specimens was found, strange as it might seem, only a few miles from Peach Springs, Ariz., the type locality for *D. denticollis*, a species having the lateral prothoracic tubercles extremely well developed.

<sup>3</sup> Coleopt. Notices III. Ann. New York Acad. Sci. VI, 1891, p. 177.